



5...4...3...2...1...

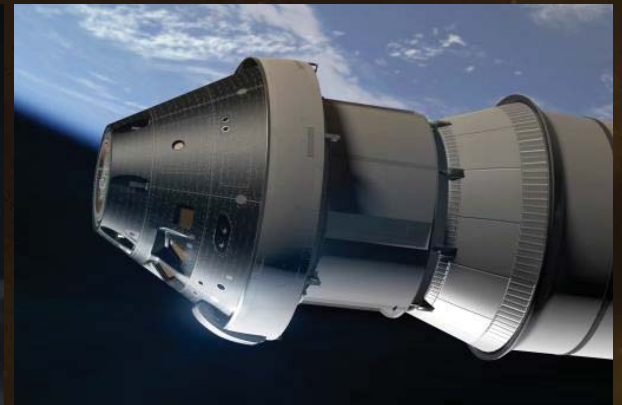
SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM

NASA's FUTURE AND THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Dr. Fred Bickley
Space Launch System Program



THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA



THE JOURNEY TO MARS

U.S. companies
provide affordable
access to low
Earth orbit

Mastering the
fundamentals
aboard the
International
Space Station

The next step: traveling beyond
low Earth orbit with the Space
Launch System rocket and Orion
crew capsule

Pushing the
boundaries in
cis-lunar space

Developing
planetary
independence by
exploring Mars,
its moons, and
other deep space
destinations

*Missions: 6 to 12 months
Return: hours*

*Missions: 1 month up to 12 months
Return: days*

*Missions: 2 to 3 years
Return: months*

Earth Reliant

Proving Ground

Earth Independent



THE JOURNEY HAS ALREADY BEGUN

2007
PHOENIX SCOUT



2003
MARS EXPLORATION ROVER



2011
CURIOSITY ROVER



2016
INSIGHT



2018
EXOMARS ROVER



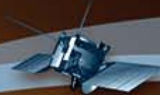
2020
2020 MARS ROVER



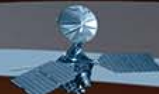
2001
MARS ODYSSEY



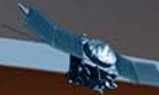
2003
MARS EXPRESS



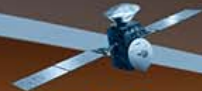
2005
MARS RECONNAISSANCE ORBITER



2013
MAVEN



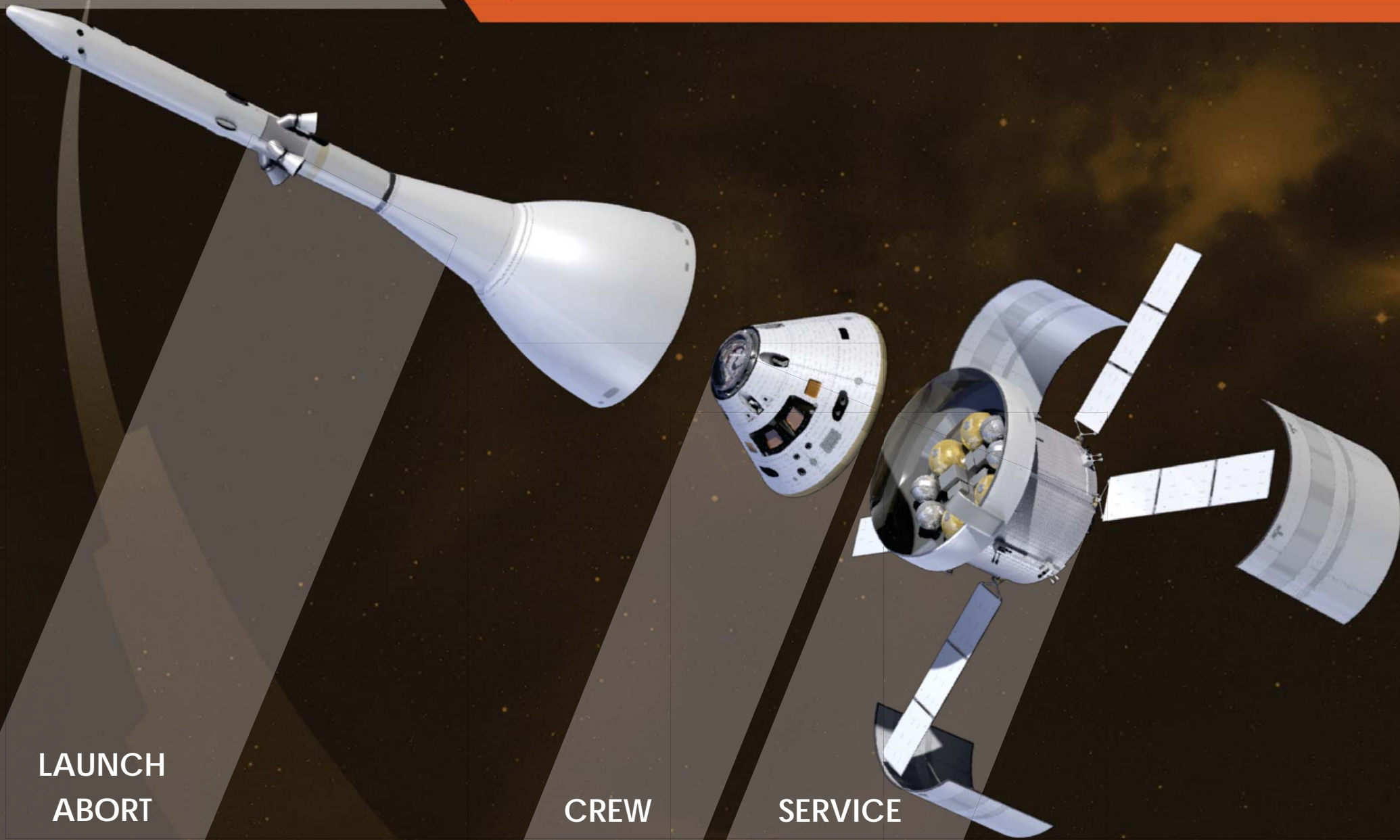
2016
EXOMARS ORBITER



STEP ONE: HIGHER, FASTER, HOTTER



THE ORION SPACECRAFT



LAUNCH
ABORT
SYSTEM

CREW
MODULE

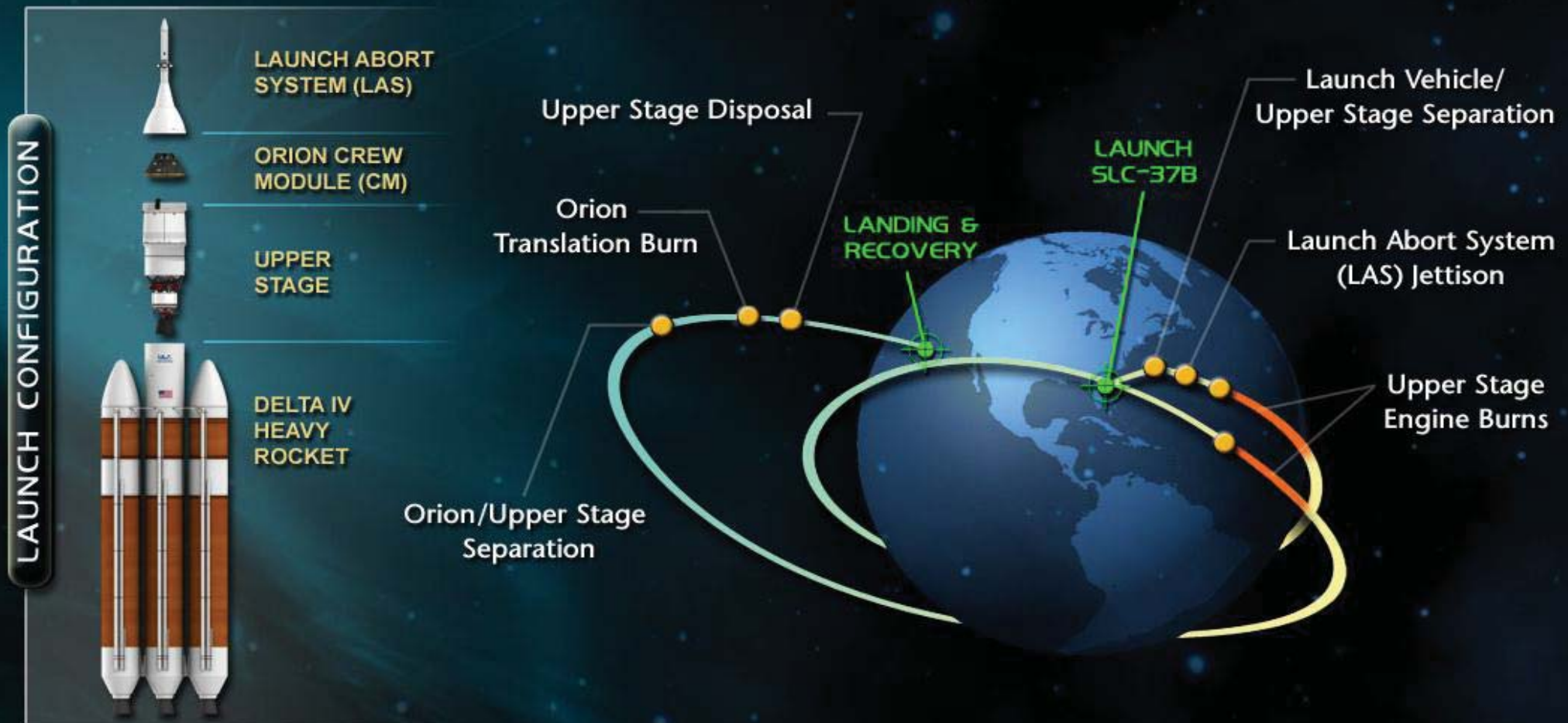
SERVICE
MODULE

STEP ONE: EFT-1 IN DECEMBER 2014

EXPLORATION FLIGHT TEST ONE

OVERVIEW

TWO ORBITS • 20,000 MPH ENTRY • 3,671 MILE APOGEE • 28.6 DEGREE INCLINATION



STEP TWO: GOING FARTHER THAN APOLLO



THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL ROCKET

Orion

Interim Cryogenic
Propulsion Stage

Block I
70 metric tons

Five-Segment
Solid Rocket Boosters

Core Stage

4 RS-25 Engines

5, 8.4 or 10 Meter
Payload Fairings

Upper Stage

Block II
130 metric tons

Liquid or Solid
Advanced Boosters

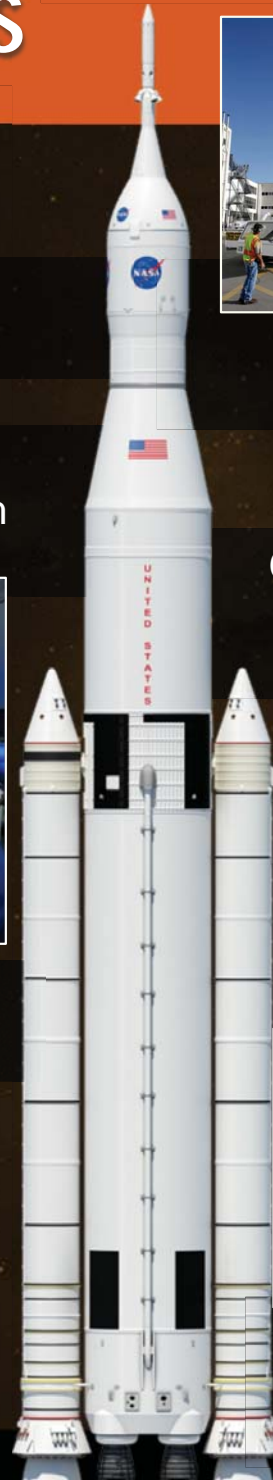
RECENT PROGRESS

Launch Vehicle Stage Adapter: Contract awarded in February 2014.

Avionics: Avionics “first light” marked in January 2014; currently testing most powerful flight system computer processor ever.



Boosters: Forward Skirt test completed May 2014; preparations underway for QM-1.



MPCV-to-Stage Adapter: First flight hardware currently in Florida for Exploration Flight Test-1 in Fall 2014.

Core Stage: Initial confidence barrels and domes completed; Vertical Assembly Center activation completed in Sept. 2014.



Engines: Preparing for RS-25 testing at Stennis Space Center; renovations underway to B-2 stand.

BUILDING TOWARD FIRST FLIGHT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 07/2012 Delivered RS-25 Engines to Inventory
- 07/2013 Competed Preliminary Design Review
- 07/2013 Completed First Confidence Barrel Section Welding
- 10/2013 Completed Thrust Vector Control Test
- 11/2013 Conducted Adaptive Augmenting Control Flight Test
- 10/2011 - 12/2013 Tested SLS Wind Tunnel Models
- 01/2014 Conducted Avionics "First Light" in Integration Facility
- 02/2014 Shipped Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle Stage Adapter for EFT-1
- 09/2014 Core Stage major tooling complete



WHAT'S NEXT

- Early 2015 Booster Qualification Motor 1 (QM-1)
- 05/2015 RS-25 E0525 test series complete
- 07/2015 Complete the SLS Critical Design Review
- 07/2015 MSFC STA Facilities Complete
- 12/2015 4th EM-1 flight engine delivered to SSC
- 06/2016 Assemble the Core Stage Assembly and Test Fire
- 07/2017 Stack the SLS Vehicle
- 12/2017 Transport SLS from the VAB to the Launch Pad



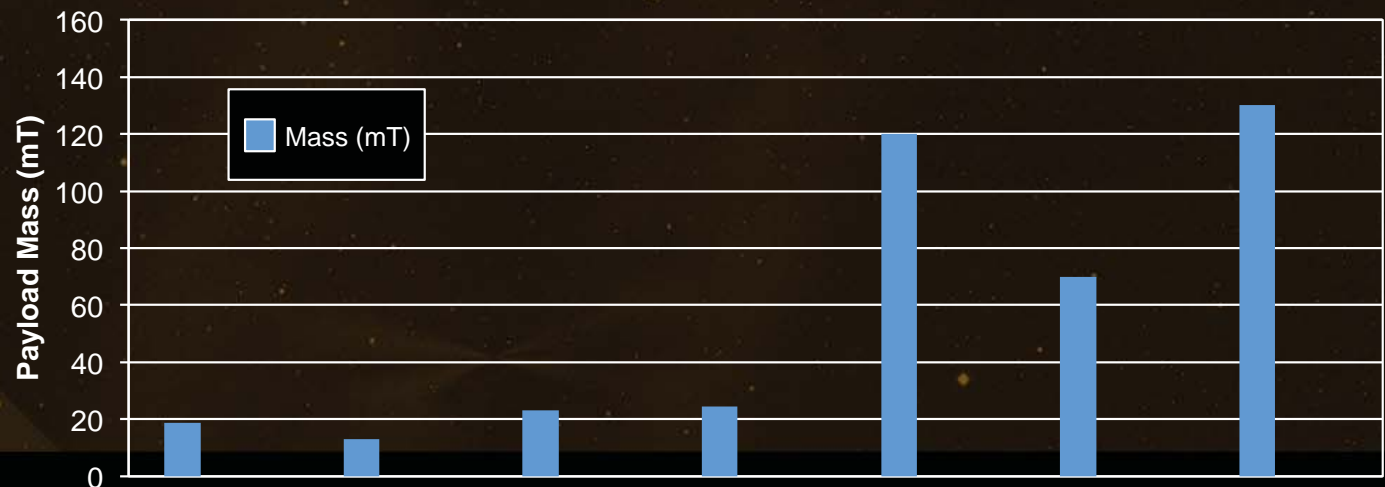
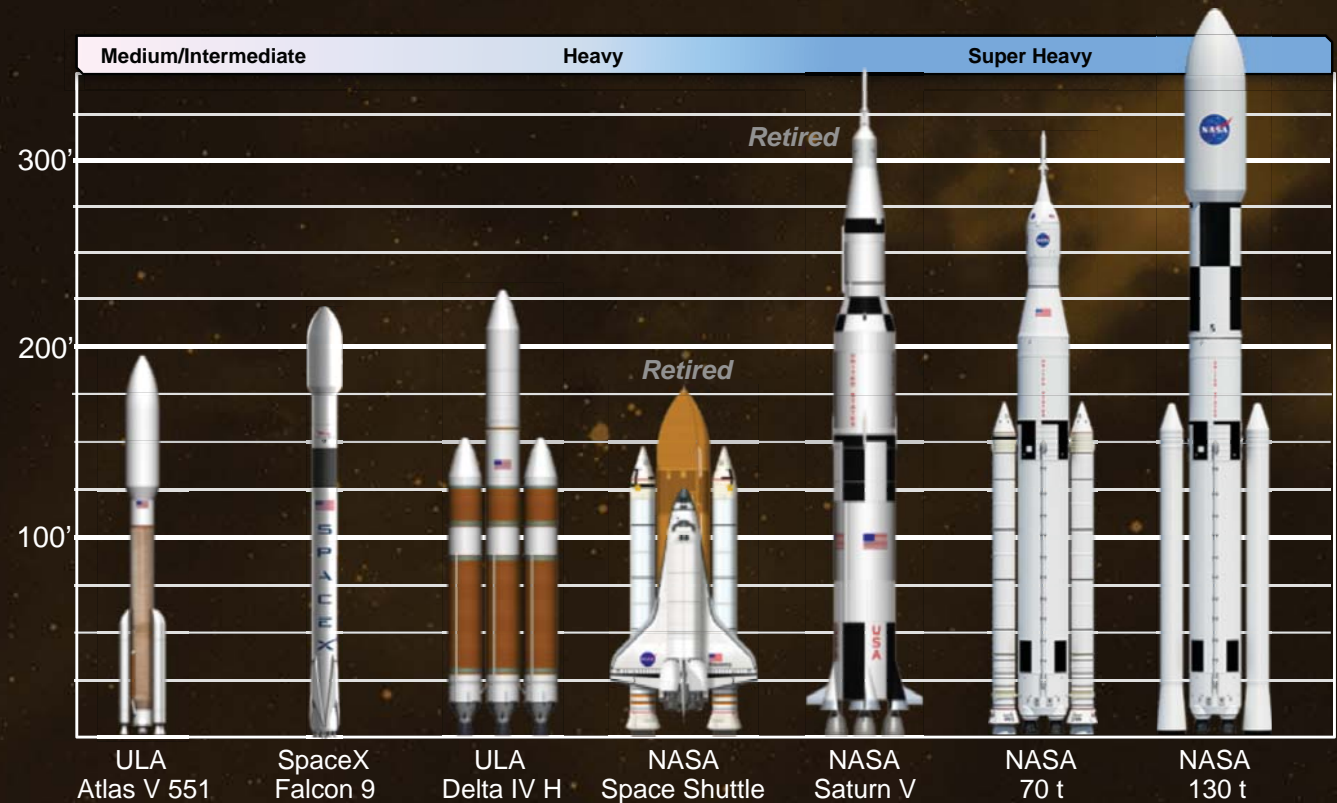
Last Revision 090914

BENEFIT: SLS MASS LIFT CAPABILITY

SLS initial configuration offers 70 t to LEO.

Future configurations offer 105 t and 130 t to LEO.

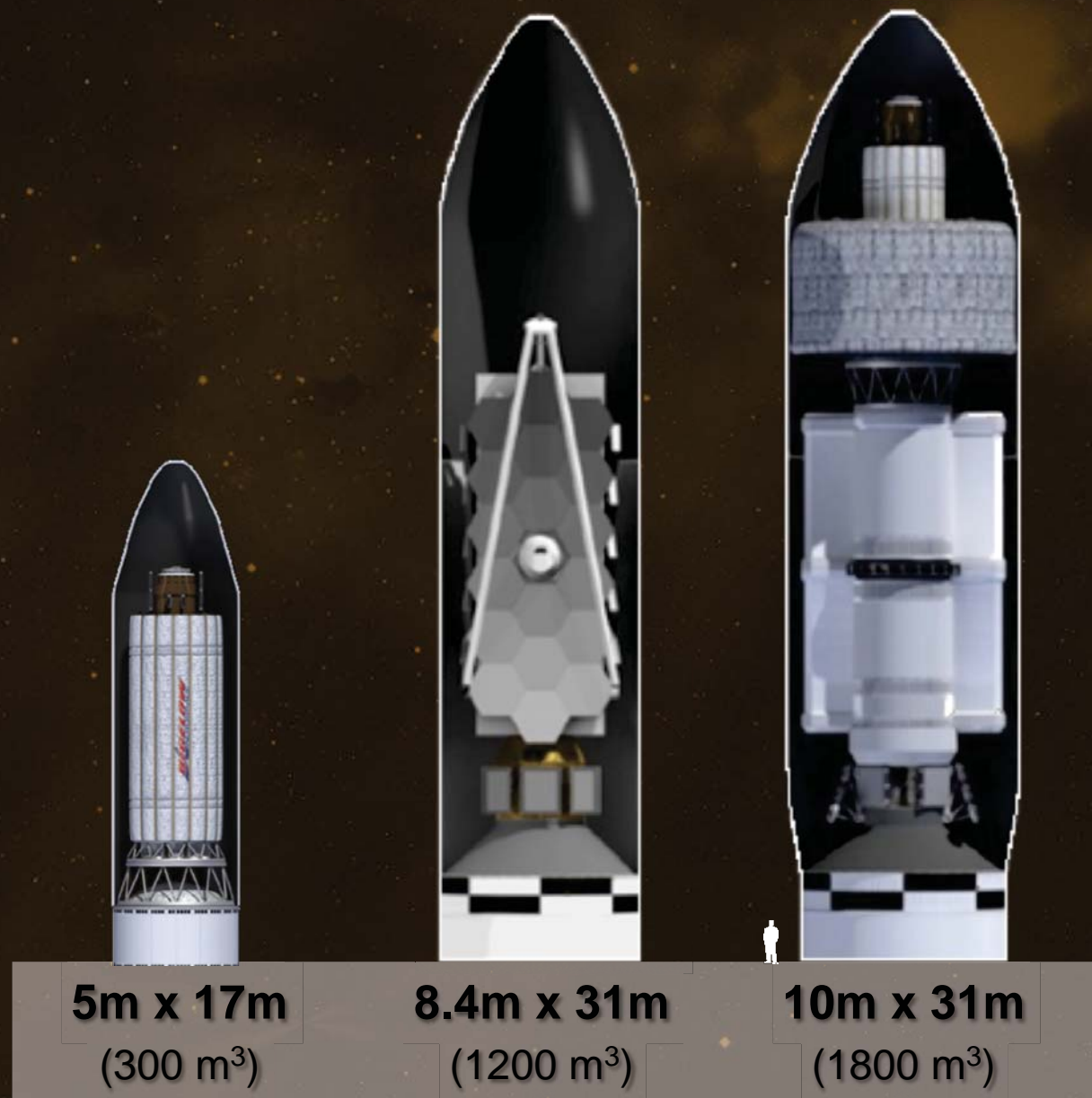
Mass capability benefits mean larger payloads to any destination.



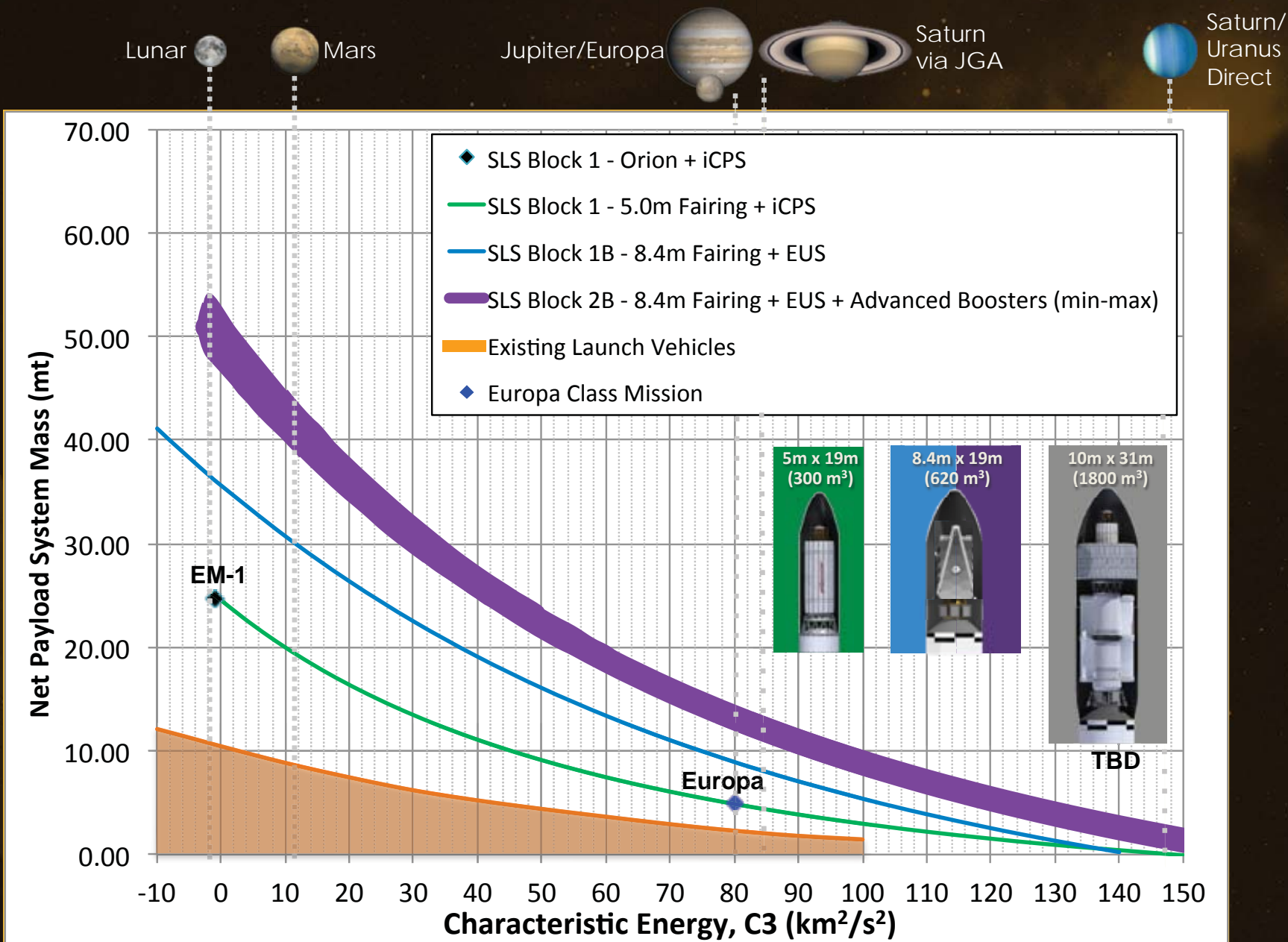
BENEFIT: UNRIVALED PAYLOAD VOLUME

SLS is investigating utilizing existing fairings for early cargo flights, offering payload envelope compatibility with design for current EELVs

Phase A studies in work for 8.4m and 10m fairing options



SLS EVOLVED PERFORMANCE



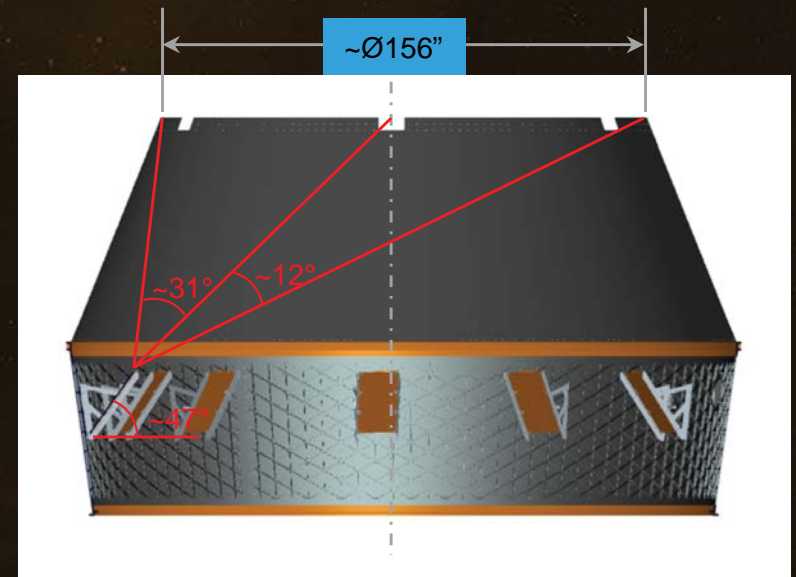
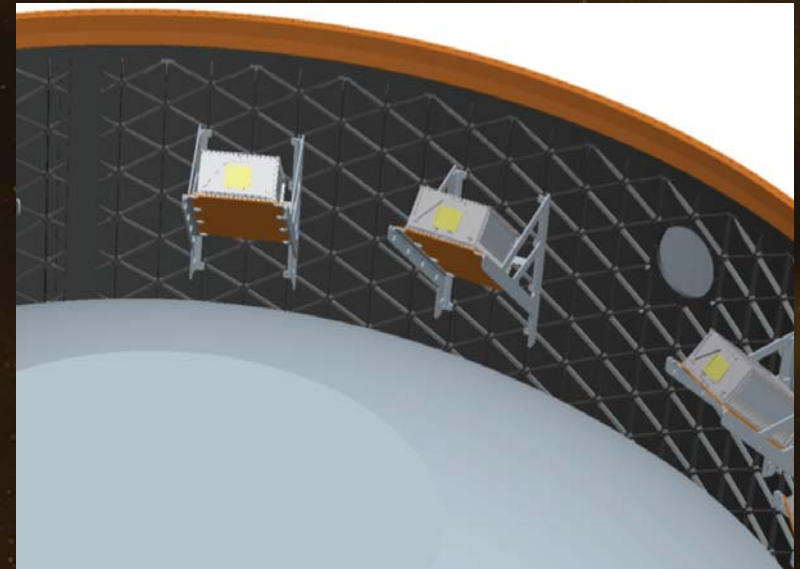
SECONDARY PAYLOADS

Eleven 6U/12U payload locations.
6U volume/mass is the current standard
(14 kg payload mass)

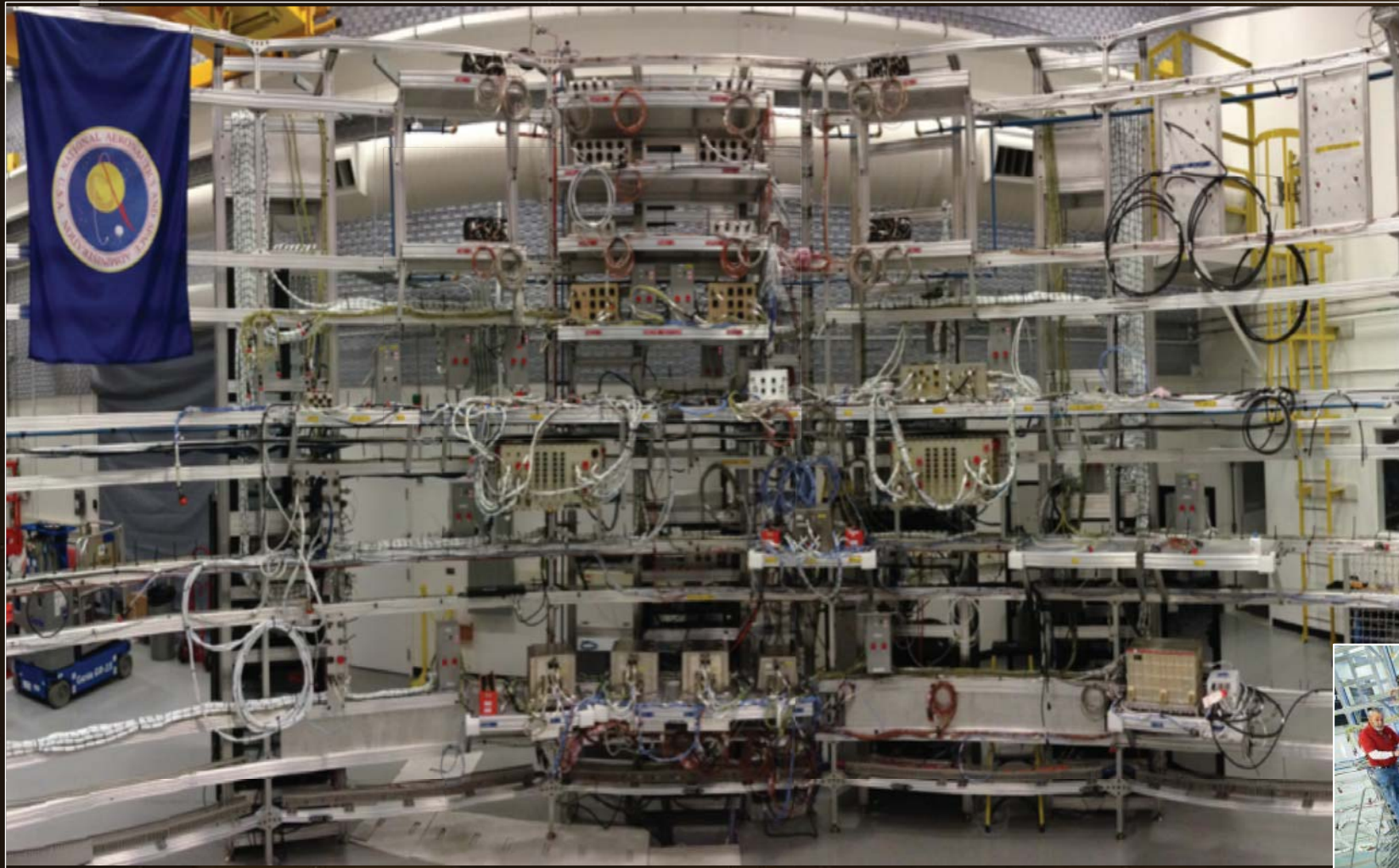
Payloads will be “off” from roll-out
through Orion separation and payload
deployment

Payload Deployment System Sequencer:
payload deployment will begin with pre-
loaded sequence following MPCV
separation and ICPS disposal burn

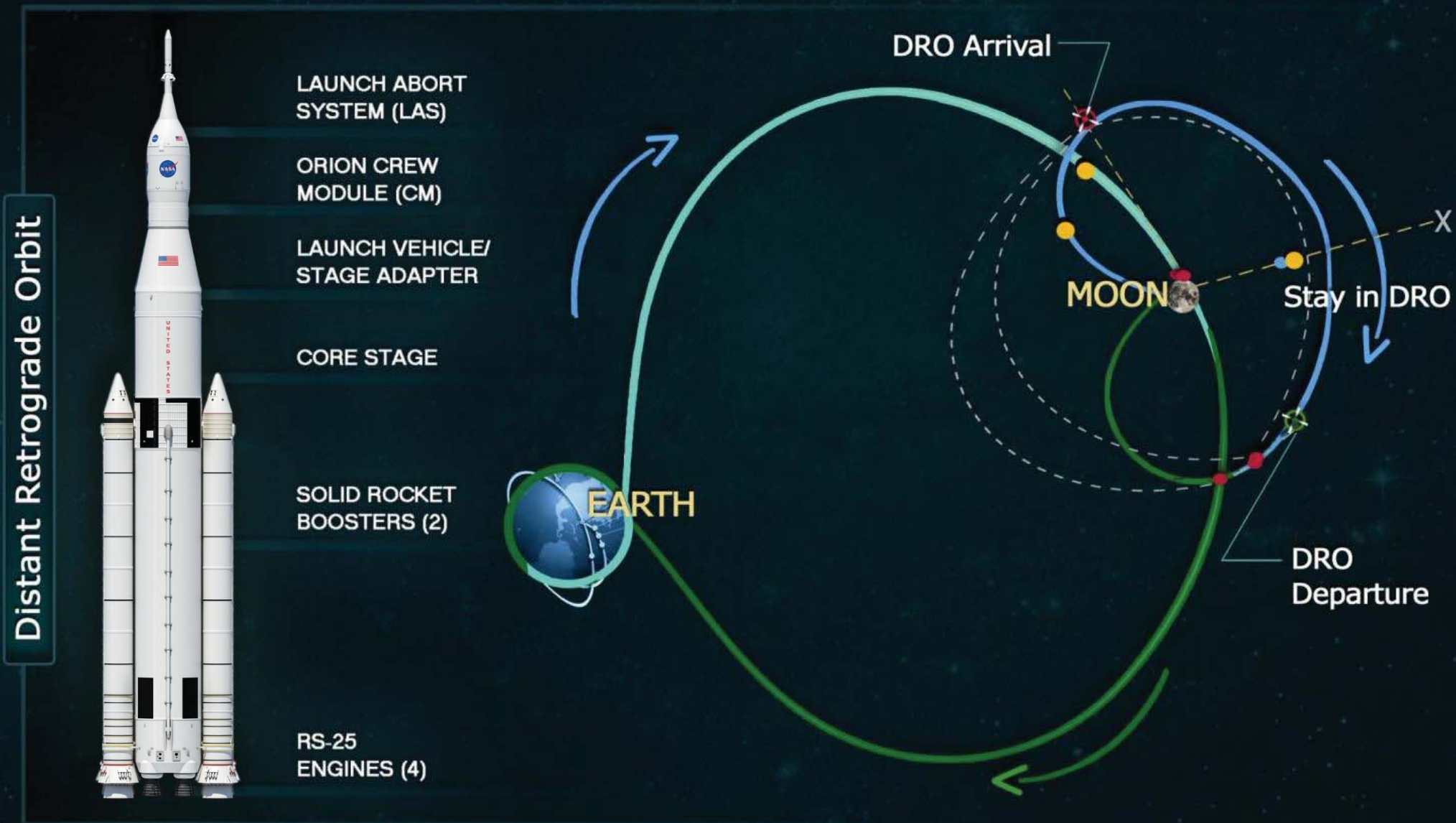
Payload requirements captured in
Interface Definition and Requirements
Document



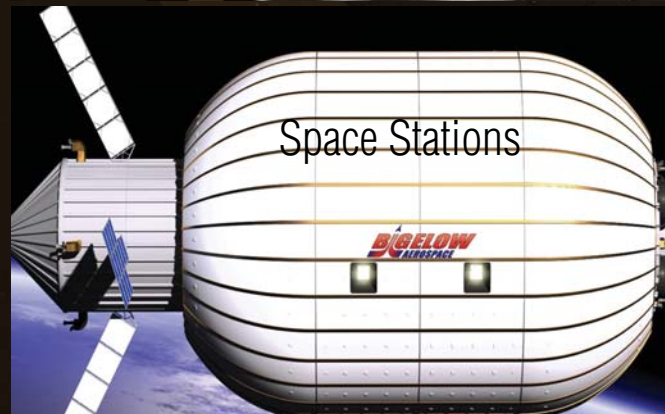
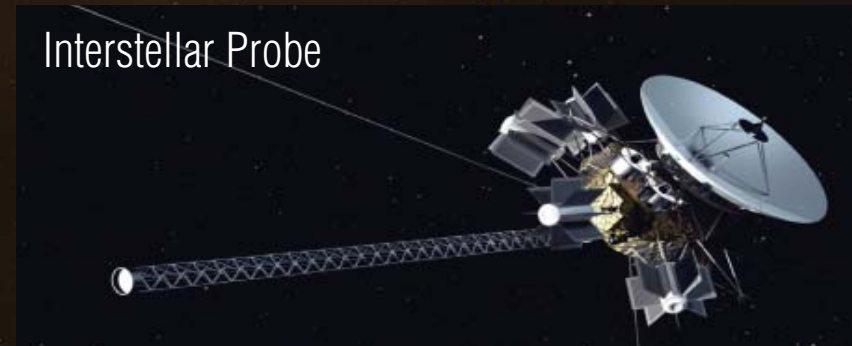
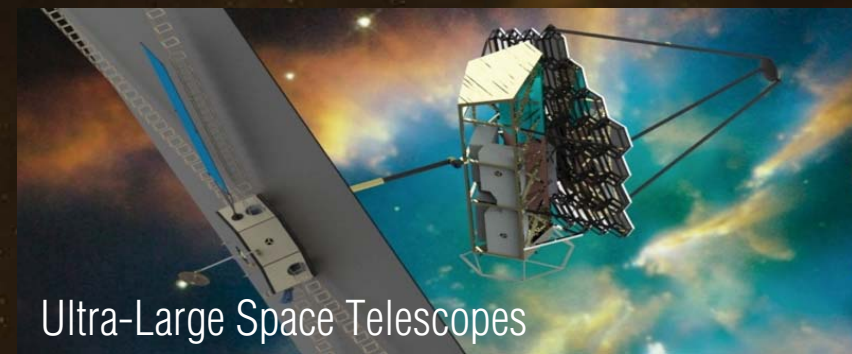
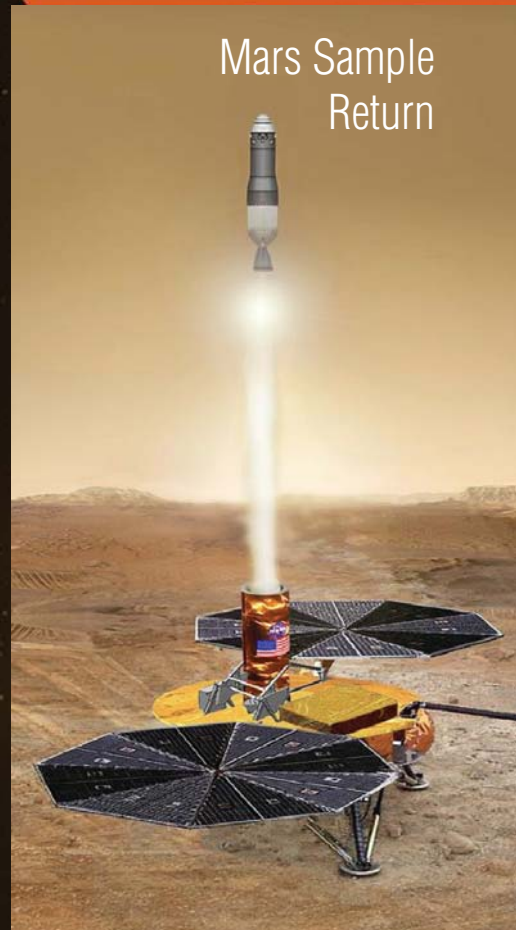
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: BRAINS OF THE ROCKET



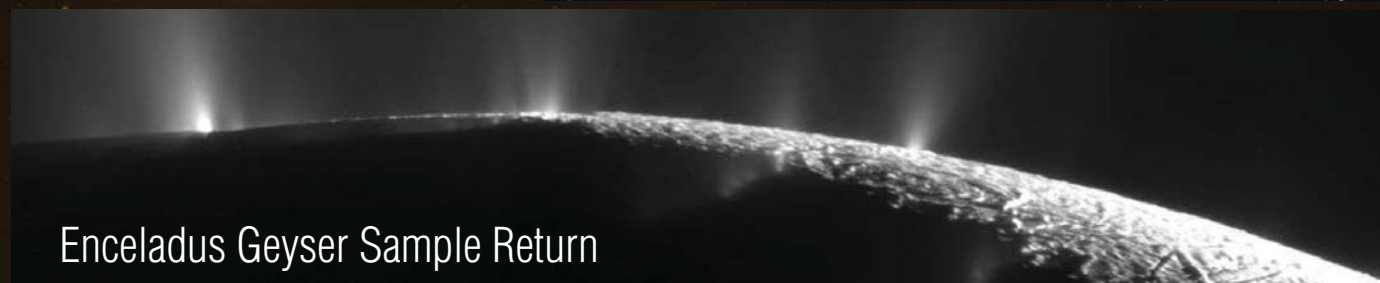
STEP THREE: EXPLORATION MISSION-1/2



PROVIDING OPTIONS FOR EXPLORATION



NASA's Space Launch System



NEXT STEPS: NEW WORLDS AWAIT



EM-1

EM-2

Moon



Near Earth Asteroid

Mars

Block 1 Flights

SLS EVOLUTION

130t

National Benefits

Technical Benefits

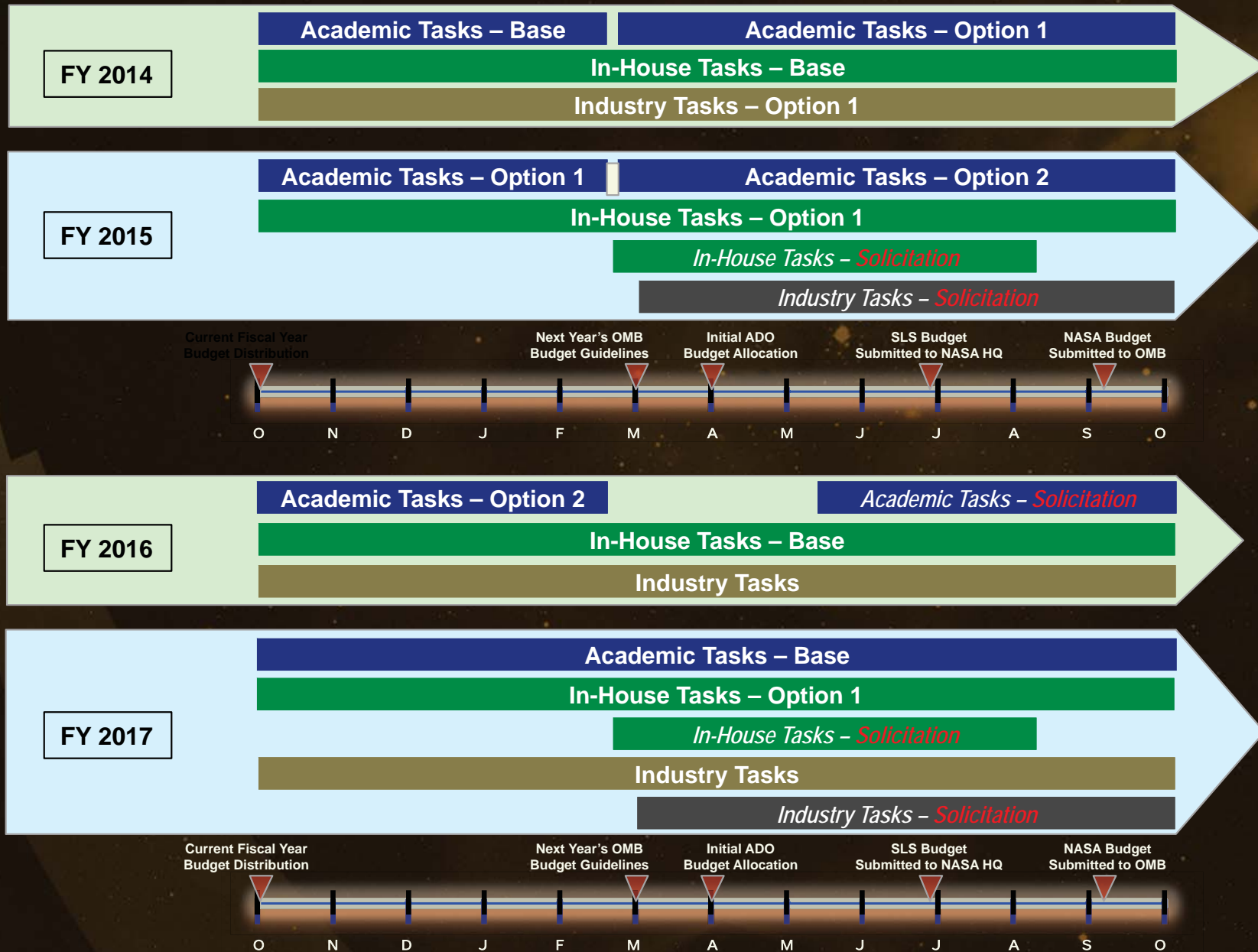
Industry Tasks
In-House Development
Academia Research
Advanced Booster

- New Launch Capability
 - Advanced Booster
 - Upper Stage Engine
 - Engine Development

- Partnership
 - Industry
 - Universities
 - Other Government Agencies
 - International
 - Small Business

- Advanced Manufacturing
- Advanced Composite Structures
- Obsolescence Mitigation
- Advanced Analytical Design Tools

ADO ANNUAL TASKS PROCESS



STEP FOUR: ASTEROID

High Efficiency
Large Solar Arrays

Solar Electric
Propulsion (SEP)

Exploration EVA
Capabilities

Deep Space
Rendezvous Sensors
& Docking
Capabilities

In-space Power and Propulsion:

- High Efficiency Solar Arrays and SEP advance state of art toward capability required for Mars
- Robotic ARM mission 50kW vehicle components prepare for Mars cargo delivery architectures
- Power enhancements feed forward to Deep Space Habitats and Transit Vehicles

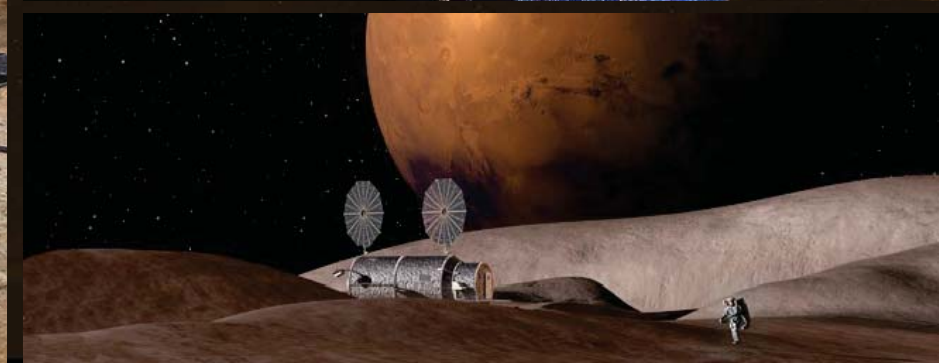
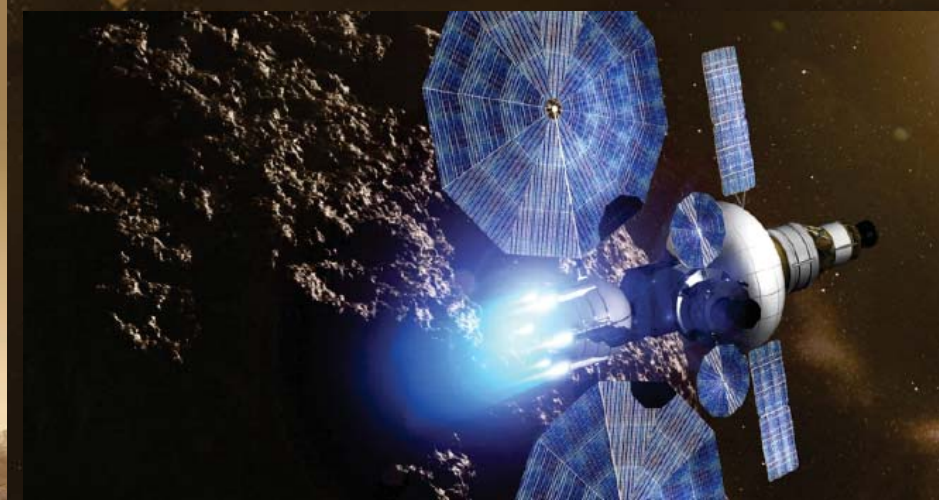
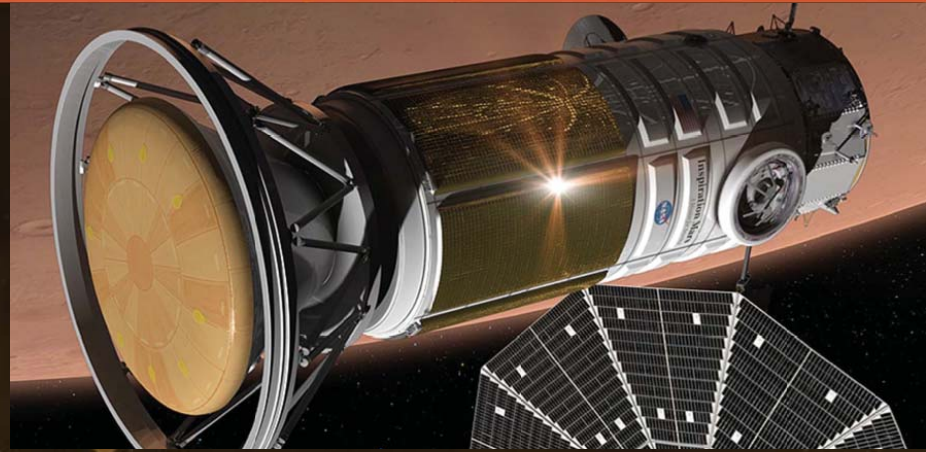
EVA:

- Build capability for future exploration through Primary Life Support System Design which accommodates Mars
- Test sample collection and containment techniques including planetary protection
- Follow-on missions in DRO can provide more capable exploration suit and tools

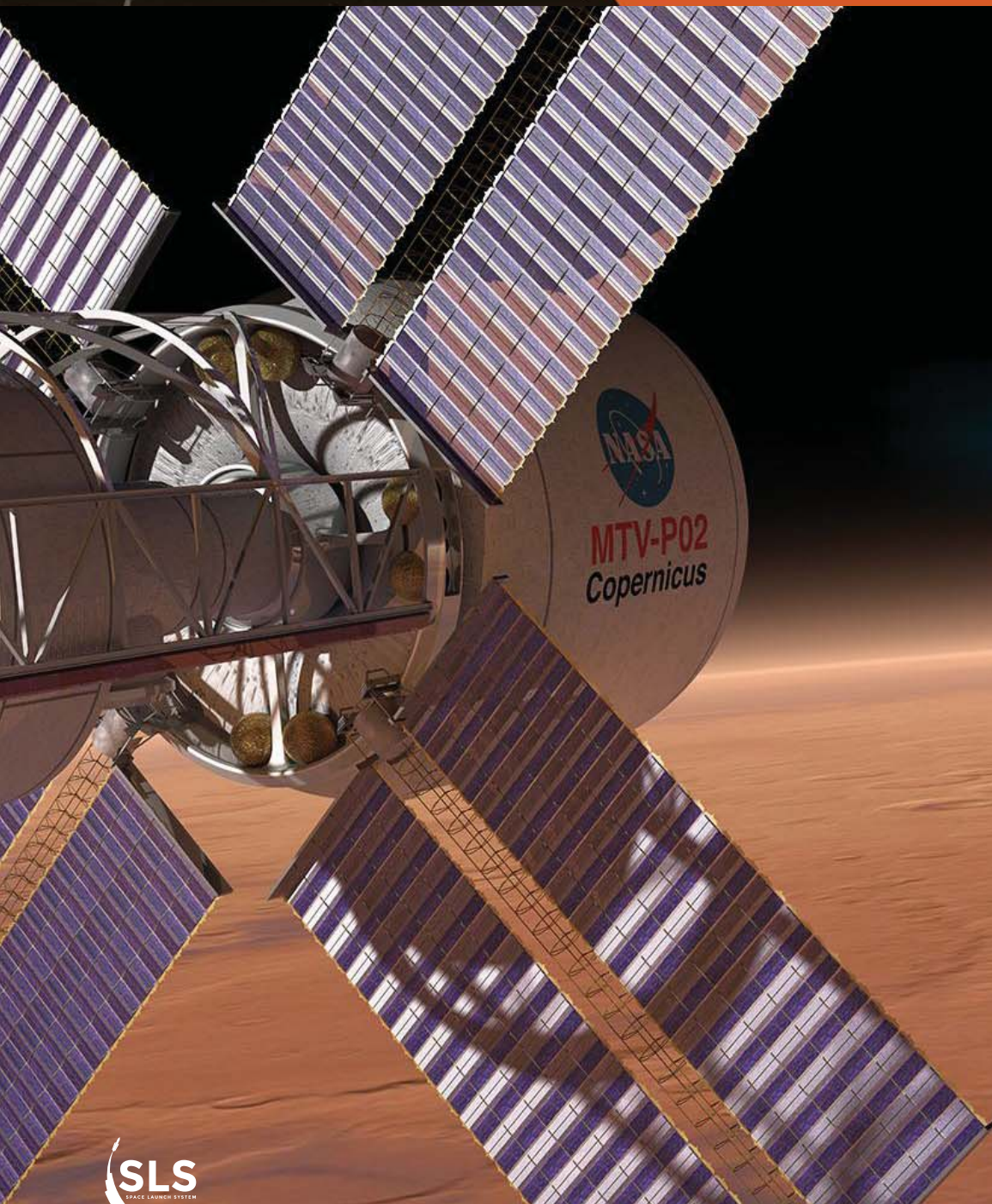
Crew Transportation and Operations:

- Rendezvous Sensors and Docking Systems provide a multi-mission capability needed for Deep Space and Mars
- Asteroid Initiative in cis-lunar space is a proving ground for Deep Space operations, trajectory, and navigation.

MANY ROUTES TO THE RED PLANET



NEXT STEPS: MARS



Fundamental Capabilities

- SLS
- Orion
- EVA
- SEP/Space Tugs
- AR&D Sensors
- Docking Systems
- Long Cruise Habitat

GATEWAY TO THE SOLAR SYSTEM





www.nasa.gov/sls

www.nasa.gov/orion

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The Adventure Begins Now
Join Us on the Journey